

350 u. d. 22.

THE ~~Small~~
Grounds *and* Principles
OF
RELIGION,

Contained in

A Shorter Catechism :

(According to the Advice of the
Assembly of Divines sitting at
Westminster.)

To be used throughout the King-
dom of *England*, and Domi-
nion of *Wales*.

England - Divines

It Corrected and Amended.

L O N D O N :
Printed in the Year MDCLXXXII.



To the Right Honourable,
THE

Lords and Commons;

Assembled in

PARLIAMENT,

The Humble ADVICE

OF THE

Assembly of Divines,

Sitting at *Westminster*,

Concerning

A Shorter CATECHISM,

With the *Proofs* thereof out of the *Scriptures*.

Q. 1. **W**hat is the chief end of Man?

A. Man's chief end is to glorifie God ^a, and to enjoy him for ^b ever.

^a 1 Cor. 10. 31.

Q. 2. What Rule hath God given to direct us how we may glorifie and enjoy him?

^a Rom. 11. 36.

^b Psal. 73. 24.

A. The Word of God, which is contained in the *Scriptures* of the Old and New

^a 2 Tim. 3. 17.

^c Testament, is the only Rule to direct us how we may glorifie and enjoy ^d him.

^a Ephes. 2. 20.

^d 1 Joh. 1. 2, 4.

Q. 3. What do the *Scriptures* principally teach?

^a 2 Tim. 1. 13.

A. The *Scriptures* principally teach what Man is to believe concerning God, and what Duty God requires of ^c Man.

^a Joh. 3. 24.

^b Exod. 3. 14.

Q. 4. What is God?

^b Psal. 147. 4.

A. God is a ^f Spirit, ^e infinite, ^b eternal, ⁱ Apoc. 4. 8. and ⁱ unchangeable in his ^b being, ⁱ wisdom, ^e Apoc. 15. 3.

A 2

^e power, ⁱ Exod. 34. 6, 7.

" John 11. 7. "power," holiness, justice, goodness, & "truth.
8, 9.

Q. 5. Are there more Gods than one?

" Psal. 90. 2. A. There is but one only, the living and

" James 1. 17. true God.

" Deut. 6. 4. Q. 6. How many Persons are there in the
Jer. 10. 10. God-head?

A. There are three Persons in the God-head, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one God, the same in substance, equal in power and glory.

" John 5. 7.

Mat. 28. 19. Q. 7. What are the Decrees of God?

A. The Decrees of God are his eternal Purpose, according to the counsel of his Will, whereby for his own glory, he hath fore-ordained whatsoever comes to pass.

" Eph. 1. 4, 11.

Rom. 9. 22, 23. Q. 8. How doth God execute his Decrees?

A. God executeth his Decrees in the works of Creation and Providence.

Q. 9. What is the work of Creation?

A. The work of Creation is God's making all things of nothing by the word of his Power in the space of six days, and all very good.

" Gen. 1. cap.

Heb. 11. 3.

Q. 10. How did God create Man?

A. God created Man, male and female, after his own Image, in knowledge, righteousness, and holiness, with Dominion over the Creatures.

" Gen. 8. 26, 27.

28.

Col. 3. 10.

Eph. 4. 24.

" Ps. 145. 17.

" Ps. 104. 4.

Isa. 28. 29.

" Ps. 103. 19.

Mat. 10. 29.

30, 31.

Heb. 1. 3.

Q. 11. What are God's works of Providence?

A. God's works of Providence are, his most holy, wise, and powerful preserving and governing all his Creatures, and all their actions.

Q. 12. What special Act of Providence did God exercise towards Man in the Estate where-in he was created?

A. When God had created Man, he entered

tred into a Covenant of Life with him, upon condition of perfect Obedience, forbidding him to eat of the Tree of Knowledge of good and evil, upon pain of^r Death.

^r Gal. 3. 12.

Q. 13. Did our first Parents continue in the Estate wherein they were created?

Gen. 2. 7.

A. Our first Prents being left to the freedom of their own will, fell from the Estate wherein they were created, by sinning against^r God.

^r Gen. 3. 6, 7.

Q. 14. What is sin?

8. 13.

A. Sin is any want of Conformity unto, or Transgression of the Law of^r God.

Eccles. 7. 13.

^r Job. 3. 4.

Q. 15. What was the sin whereby our first Parents fell from the estate wherein they were created?

A. The sin whereby our first Parents fell from the Estate wherein they were created, was the eating of the forbidden^r fruit.

^r Gen. 3. 6. 12.

Q. 16. Did all Mankind fall in Adam's first Transgression?

A. The Covenant being made with Adam, not only for himself but for his Posterity, all Mankind descending from him by ordinary generation, sinned in him, and fell with him in his first^r Transgression.

^r Gen. 2. 16. 17.

Q. 17. Into what Estate did the Fall bring Mankind.

Rom. 5. 12.

1 Cor. 15. 21,

22.

A. The Fall brought Mankind into an Estate of Sin^r and Misery.

^r Rom. 5. 12.

Q. 18. Wherein consists the sinfulness of that Estate whereinto Man fell?

A. The sinfulness of that Estate whereinto Man fell, consists in the guilt of Adam's first Sin, the want of original Righteousness, and corruption of his whole Nature, which is commonly called original Sin, together with all actual Transgressions which proceed^r from^r it.

^r Rom. 5. 21.

A 3

Q. 19.

Q. 19. What is the misery of that estate whereinto Man fell?

A. All Mankind by their fall lost communion with ^a God, are under his wrath and ^a curse, and so made liable to all miseries in this Life, to Death itself, and to the pains of Hell for ⁱ ever.

Q. 20. Did God leave all Mankind to perish in the state of sin and misery?

A. God having out of his meer good pleasure, from all eternity, elected some to everlasting ^a Life, did enter into a Covenant of Grace to deliver them out of the state of sin and misery, and to bring them into a state of salvation by ^a Redeemer.

Q. 21. Who is the Redeemer of God's Elect?

A. The only Redeemer of God's Elect, is the Lord Jesus ^m Christ, who being the eternal Son of God, became ^a Man, and so was and continues to be God and Man in two distinct Natures, and one Person for ^e ever.

Q. 22. How did Christ, being the Son of God, become Man?

A. Christ, the Son of God, became Man, by taking to himself ^a true Body, and ^a reasonable ^a Soul; being conceived by the power of the Holy Ghost, in the Womb of the Virgin *Mary*, and born of her ^a without ^r sin.

Q. 23. What Offices doth Christ execute as our Redeemer?

A. Christ as our Redeemer executeth the Office of a Prophet, of a Priest, and of a King, both in his estate of Humiliation and ^a Exaltation.

Q. 24. How doth Christ execute the Office of a Prophet?

A.

Gen. 3. 8, 10, 24.

Ephes. 2. 3.

Gal. 3. 10.

Lam. 3. 93.

Rom. 6. 23.

Matth. 25. 41, 45.

Ephes. 1. 4.

Rom. 3. 20,

21, 22.

Gal. 3. 21, 22.

1 Tim. 2. 5, 6,

John 1. 14.

Gal. 4. 4.

Rom. 9. 5.

Luke 1. 35.

Col. 2. 9.

Heb. 7. 24, 25.

Heb. 2. 14,

16. & 10. 5.

Mat. 26. 38.

Luke 1. 27,

31, 35, 43.

Gal. 4. 4.

Heb. 4. 15.

& 7. 66.

Acts 3. 21, 22.

Heb. 12. 25.

A. Christ executeth the Office of a Prophet, in revealing to us by his Word and Spirit the Will of God for our ^a salvation. ^a John 1. 18.

Q. 25. How doth Christ execute the Office of a Priest? ^a 1 Pet. 1. 10, 11, 12.

A. Christ executeth the Office of a Priest John 15. 15. in his once offering up of himself a sacrifice & 20. 31. to satisfy Divine ^a Justice, and reconcile ^a Heb. 9. 14, 28. us to ^a God, and in making continual intercession for ^a us. ^a Heb. 1. 27. ^a Heb. 7. 24, 25.

Q. 26. How doth Christ execute the Office of a King? ^a Acts 15. 14, 15, 16.

A. Christ executeth the Office of a King, ^a Isa. 33. 22. in subduing us to ^a himself, in ^a ruling, and ^a Isa. 22. 1, 2. defending ^a us, and in restraining and conquering all his and our ^a Enemies. ^a 1 Cor. 15. 25. ^a Psal. 110. per totum.

Q. 27. Wherein did Christ's humiliation consist?

A. Christ's Humiliation consisted in his ^a Luke 2. 7. being born, and that in ^a low ^a condition, ^a Gal. 4. 4. made under the ^a Law, undergoing the miseries of this ^a Life, the wrath of ^a God, and ^a Heb. 12. 2, 3. the cursed death of the ^a Cross, in being ^a Luke 27. 41. buried, and continuing under the power of ^a Matth. 27. 56. Death for a ^a time. ^a Phil. 2. 8.

Q. 28. Wherein consists Christ's Exaltation?

A. Christ's Exaltation consisteth in his rising again from the dead on the third ^a day, ^a 1 Cor. 15. 3. in ascending up into ^a Heaven, and sitting at ^a Acts 2. 24, 25, 26, 27, 31. the right hand of God the ^a Father, and in ^a 1 Cor. 15. 4. coming to judge the World at the last ^a day. ^a Mark 16. 19. ^a Eph. 5. 20.

Q. 29. How are we made partakers of the Redemption purchased by Christ? ^a Acts 1. 11. & 17. 31.

A. We are made partakers of the Redemption purchased by Christ, by the effectual application of it to ^a us, by his holy ^a Spirit. ^a Tit. 3. 5, 6.

Q. 30. How doth the Spirit apply to us the Redemption purchased by Christ? ^a Job 1. 11, 12. A.

A. The Spirit applieth to us the Redemption purchased by Christ, by working faith in us, and thereby uniting us to Christ in our effectual calling.

* Eph. 1. 13. 14.

Job. 6. 37. 39.

Eph. 2. 8.

Eph. 3. 17.

1 Cor. 1. 9.

* 2 Tim. 1. 9.

2 Thes. 2. 13.

14.

* Acts 2. 37.

* Acts 26. 18.

* Ezek. 36. 26.

27.

* John 6. 44.

4.

Phil. 2. 13.

* Rom. 8. 30.

* Eph. 1. 5.

1 Cor. 1. 26.

28.

* Rom. 3. 21. 5.

and 4. 5. 7. 8.

2 Cor. 5. 19.

21.

Rom. 5. 17. 13.

5.

Gal. 2. 16.

Phil. 3. 9.

1 John 3. 1.

John 1. 13.

Rom. 8. 17.

Thes. 1. 13.

Eph. 1. 13. 14.

Q. 31. What is effectual calling?

A. Effectual calling is the Work of God's Spirit, whereby convincing us of our sin & misery, unlightning our minds in the knowledge of Christ, and renewing our wills, he doth persuade & enable us to embrace Jesus Christ freely offer'd to us in the Gospel.

Q. 32. What benefits do they that are effectually called, partake of in this life?

A. They that are effectually called, do in this life partake of Justification, Adoption, Sanctification, and the several benefits which in this life do either accompany, or flow from them.

Q. 33. What is Justification?

A. Justification is an act of God's free Grace, wherein he pardoneth all our sins, and accepteth us as righteous in his sight, only for the righteousness of Christ imputed to us, and received by faith alone.

Q. 34. What is Adoption?

A. Adoption is an act of God's free Grace, whereby we are received into the number, and have a right to all the privileges of the Sons of God.

Q. 35. What is Sanctification?

A. Sanctification is the work of God's free grace, whereby we are renewed in the whole man, after the Image of God, and are enabled more and more to die unto sin, and live unto righteousness.

Q. 36. What are the benefits which in this life do

do accompany, or flow from Justification, Adoption, and Sanctification?

A. The benefits which in this Life do accompany or flow from Justification, Adoption, and Sanctification, are assurance of God's Love, peace of ^m conscience, joy in ^m Rom. 5. 12. 5. the ^m Holy Ghost, increase of ^o grace, and ⁿ Rom. 14. 17. perseverance therein to the ^o Prov. 4. 18. end.

Q. 37. What benefits do believers receive from Christ at his Death? ⁿ 1 Job 5. 13. I Pet. 1. 5.

A. The souls of believers are at their death made perfect ^a in holiness, and do ⁿ Heb. 12. 22. immediately pass into ^r glory, and their ⁿ 2 Co. 5. 1. 6. 8. bodies being still united to ⁿ Christ, do rest ^{Phil. 1. 2.} in their graves ^r till the ^a Resurrection. ⁿ Luke 22. 43.

Q. 38. What benefits do believers receive from Christ at his Resurrection? ⁿ 1 Thes. 4. 14. ⁿ Isa. 57. 2.

A. At the Resurrection believers being ⁿ John 19. 26. raised up to ^m glory, shall be openly acknowledged and acquitted in the day of ^r Judg. ⁿ 1 Cor. 15. 43. ment, and made perfectly blessed in full en- ⁿ Mat. 25. 23. joying of ^r God, to all ^a Eternity. ⁿ Mat. 10. 32.

Q. 39. What is the duty that God requires of man? ⁿ 1 John 3. 2.

A. The duty which God requires of man, is obedience to his revealed ^a Will. ⁿ 1 Cor. 13. 12. ⁿ 1 Thes. 4. 17.

Q. 40. What did God at first reveal to man, for the rule of his obedience? ⁿ 18. ⁿ Mic. 6. 8.

A. The rule which God at first revealed to man for his obedience, was the Moral ⁿ Law. ⁿ 1 Sam. 15. 22. ⁿ Rom. 2. 14.

Q. 41. Where is the Law summarily comprehended? ⁿ 15. and 10. 5.

A. The Moral Law is summarily comprehended in the ten ^a Commandments. ⁿ Deut. 10. 5.

Q. 42. What's the sum of the ten Commandments?

A. The sum of the ten Commandments, is, To love the Lord our God with all our hearts, with

with all our soul, with all our strength, and with all our mind, and our neighbour as ^d ourselves.

^a Mat. 22. 37.
38. 39. 40.

Q. 43. What is the Preface to the Ten Commandments?

A. The Preface to the Ten Commandments is in these words, ^a I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.

^a Exod. 20. 2.

Q. 44. What did the Preface of the Ten Commandments teach us?

A. The Preface to the Ten Commandments teach us, That because God is the Lord, and our God and Redeemer, therefore we are bound to keep all his ^c Commandments.

^a Luke 1. 74. 75.

¹ Pet. 1. 15. 16.

17. 18. 19.

^a Exod. 20. 3.

Q. 45. Which is the first Commandment?

A. The first Commandment is, Thou shalt have no other Gods before me.

Q. 46. What is required in the first Commandment?

A. The first Commandment requireth us to know, and acknowledge God to be the only true God, and our ^b God, and to worship and glorifie him ¹ accordingly.

^a 1 Chron. 28. 9.

Deut. 26. 17.

¹ Mat. 4. 10.

Psal. 29. 2.

^a Psal. 14. 1.

¹ Rom. 1. 21.

^a Psal. 18. 10.

11.

^a Rom. 1. 25.

26.

Q. 47. What is forbidden in the first Commandment?

A. The first Commandment forbiddeth the ^x denying, or not worshipping and glorifying the true ¹ God, as God, and our ^a God, and the giving that worship and glory to any other, which is due to him alone.

Q. 48. What are we especially taught by these words, Before me, in the first Commandment?

A. These words, Before me, in the first Commandment teach us, That God seeth all things, taketh notice, and is much displeased with the sin of having any other ^a God.

^a Ezek. 8. 5.

to the end.

Q. 49. Which is the second Commandment?

A. The second Commandment is, *Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven Image, or any likeness of any thing that is in the heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down thy self to them, nor serve them, for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shew mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments.*

Q. 50. What is required in the second Commandment? *Exod. 20. 4.*

A. The second Commandment requireth the receiving, observing and keeping pure and entire all such Religious Worship and Ordinances, as God hath appointed in his Word.

Q. 51. What is forbidden in the second Commandment?

A. The second Commandment forbiddeth the worshiping of God by Images, or any other way not appointed in his Word.

Q. 52. What are the Reasons annexed to the second Commandment?

A. The Reasons annexed to the second Commandment are, God's Sovereignty over us, his Propriety in us, and the Zeal he hath to his own Worship.

Q. 53. Which is the third Commandment?

A. The third Commandment is, *Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.*

Exod. 20. 4.
5. 6.

Deut. 32. 40.
Mat. 28. 20.
Acts 2. 42.

Deut. 4. 15.
16. 17. 18. 19.
Exod. 32. 5. 8.
Deut. 12. 31.
32.
Pf. 95. 2. 3. 5.
Pf. 145. 11.
Exod. 34. 13.

14.

Exod. 20. 7.

Q. 54. What is required in the third Commandment ?

A. The third Commandment requireth the holy and reverend use of God's Names, Titles, Attributes, Ordinances, Word, and Works.

Mat. 6. 9.

Deut. 28. 58.

Psa. 68. 4.

Apoc. 15. 3, 4.

Mal. 1. 11, 14.

Psal. 138. 1, 2.

Job 36. 24.

Mal. 1. 6, 7.

Q. 55. What is forbidden in the Third Commandment ?

A. The third Commandment forbiddeth all prophaning, or abusing of any thing whereby God makes himself known.

Q. 56. What is the reason annexed to the 12. & 2. 2. & 5. third Commandments ?

14.

A. The reason annexed to the third Commandment, is, That however the breakers of this Commandment may escape punishment from men, yet the Lord our God will not suffer them to escape his righteous Judgment.

1 Sam. 2. 12,

17. & 22. 29.

1 Sam. 3. 13.

Deut. 28. 58,

59.

Q. 57. Which is the fourth Commandment ?

A. The fourth Commandment is, Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy: six days shalt thou labour and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattel, nor the stranger that is within thy gates; for in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day, wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath-day and hallowed it.

Exod. 20. 8, 9,

10, 11.

Q. 58. What is required in the fourth Commandment ?

A. The fourth Commandment requireth the keeping holy to God such set times as he

he hath appointed in his Word, expressly one whole day in seven to be a holy Sabbath to ^h himself.

Q. 59. Which day of the seventh hath God appointed to be the weekly Sabbath? ^{Deut. 5. 12, 13, 14.}

A. From the beginning of the World to the Resurrection of Christ, God appointed the seventh day of the Week, to be the weekly Sabbath, and the first day of the Week ever since to continue to the end of the World, which is the Christian ¹ Sabbath. ¹ Gen. 2, 3.

Q. 60. How is the Sabbath to be sanctified? ¹ Cor. 16. 1, 2.

A. The Sabbath is to be sanctified by a ^h holy resting all that ^h day, even from such ^h worldly employments and Recreations, as are lawful on other days, and spending the whole time in the publick and private Exercises of God's ^m Worship, except so much as is to be taken up in the Works of necessity and ⁿ mercy. ^{Exod. 20. 8, 9. 20. 10, 11. 20. 12. 13.}

Q. 61. What is forbidden in the fourth Commandment? ^{Luk. 4. 16.}

A. The fourth Commandment forbiddeth the omission, or careless performance of the duties required, and the profaning the day by ^h idleness, or doing that which is in itself ^h sinful, or by unnecessary thoughts, words, or works, about worldly employments or ^h Recreations. ^{Acts 20. 7. 9.}

Q. 62. What are the Reasons annexed to the fourth Commandment? ^{Exek. 23. 38. Jer. 17. 24.}

A. The Reasons annexed to the fourth Commandment are, God's allowing ^h days of the Week for our own ^h employments, his challenging a special Propriety in the seventh of his own Example, and his blessing the ^h Sabbath day. ^{Exod. 20. 11.}

Q. 63.

Q. 63. Which is the fifth Commandment ?

Exod. 20. 12. A. The fifthth Commandment is, Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

Q. 64. What is required in the fifth Commandment ?

A. The fifth Commandment requireth the preserving the honour, and performing the duties belonging to every one in their several places, and Relations, asth superiours, asth inferiours or asth equals.

Eph. 5. 21. I Pet. 2. 17. Rom. 12. 10. Q. 65. What is forbidden in the fifth Commandment ?

A. The fifth Commandment forbiddeth the neglecting of, or doing any thing against the honour & duty which belongeth to every one in their several places andth relations.

Matth. 15. 4. 5. 6. Q. 66. What is the reason annexed to the fifth Commandment ?

A. The Reason annexed to the fifth Commandment, is, a promise of long Life, and Prosperity, (as far as it shall serve for God's glory and their own good) to all such as keep thisth Commandment.

Deut. 5. 16. Eph. 6. 2. 3. Q. 67. What is the sixth Commandment ?

A. The sixth Commandment is, Thou shalt notth kill.

Exod. 20. 13. Q. 68. What is required in the sixth Commandment ?

A. The sixth Commandment requireth all lawful endeavours to preserve our own Life, and the Life ofth others.

Eph. 5. 28, 29. I Kings 18. 4. Q. 69. What is forbidden in the sixth Commandment ?

A. The sixth Commandment forbiddeth the

the taking away of our own life, or the life of our neighbour unjust'y, and whatsoever tendeth^r thereunto.

^r Acts 16. 28.

Q. 70. Which is the seventh Commandment? Gen. 9. 6.

A. The seventh Commandment is, **Thou shalt not commit^r adultery.**

Exod. 20. 14.

Q. 71. What is required in the seventh Commandment?

A. The seventh Commandment requireth the preservation of our own and our neighbour's Chastity, in^r speech, heart, and^r behaviour.

^r 1 Cor. 7. 2. 3.

4. 5. 35.

Q. 72. What is forbidden in the seventh Commandment?

^r Col. 4. 5.

^r 1 Pet. 3. 2.

A. The seventh Commandment^r forbiddeth all unchaste thoughts, words, and actions.

^r Mat. 15. 19.

& 5. 28.

Q. 73. Which is the eighth Commandment?

Eph. 5. 3. 4.

A. The eighth Commandment is, **Thou shalt not^r steal.**

^r Exod. 20. 15.

Q. 74. What is required in the eighth Commandment?

A. The eighth Commandment requireth the lawful procuring, and furthering the wealth, and outward estate of our selves, and^r others.

^r Gen. 30. 30.

Q. 75. What is forbidden in the eighth Commandment?

^r 1 Tim. 5. 8.

Lev. 25. 35.

A. The eighth Commandment forbiddeth whatsoever doth or may unjustly hinder our own or our neighbour's wealth, or outward^r estate.

Deut. 22. 1. 2.

3. 4. 5.

Exod. 23. 4. 5.

Gen. 47. 14. 20.

Q. 76. Which is the ninth Commandment?

^r Prov. 11. 17.

A. The ninth Commandment is, **Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy^r neighbour.**

& 23. 20. 21.

& 28. 19.

Eph. 4. 28.

Q. 77. What is required in the ninth Commandment?

^r Exod. 20. 16.

A.

A. the ninth Commandment requireth the maintaining and promoting of truth between man and man, and of our own, and our Neighbour's good Name, especially in witness hearing.

Q. 78. What is forbidden in the ninth Commandment?

A. The ninth Commandment forbideth whatsoever is prejudicial to truth, or injurious to our own or neighbour's good Name.

1 Sam. 11. 28. Q. 79. Which is the tenth Commandment?

Lev. 19. 16. A. The tenth Commandment is, Thou

Ps. 15. 3. shalt not cover thy Neighbour's house,

Exod. 20. 17. Thou shalt not cover thy Neighbour's

Heb. 13. 5. wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-

1 Tim. 6. 6. servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any

John 31. 29. thing that is thy Neighbour's.

Rom. 12. 15. Q. 80. What is required in the tenth Com-

1 Tim. 1. 5. mandment?

1 Cor. 13. 4, 5, 6, 7. A. The tenth Commandment requireth

1 Kings 21. 4. full contentment with our own condition,

Esth. 5. 13. with a right and charitable frame of spirit

1 Cor. 10. 10. towards our Neighbour, and all that is his.

Gal. 5. 6. Q. 81. What is forbid in the tenth Com-

Jam. 3. 15. 16. mandment?

Rom. 7. 7. 8. A. The tenth Commandment forbideth

and 13. 9. all Discontentment with our own state,

Deut. 5. 21. envying or grieving at the good of our

Eccl. 7. 29. Neighbour, and all inordinate Motions and

1 Job. 1. 8. 10. affections to any thing that is his.

Gal. 3. 17. Q. 82. Is any man able perfectly to keep the

2 Gen. 6. 5. and Commandments of God?

8. 12. A. No meer Man since the Fall is able in

Rom. 3. 2. to this life perfectly to keep the Command-

21. ments of God, but daily doth break them

Jam. 3. 2. in thought, word, and deed.

13. Q. 83.

Q. 83. Are all transgressions of the Law equally heinous?

A. Some sins in themselves, and by reason of several aggravations, are more heinous in the sight of God than others.

^a Ezek. 8. 6.

Q. 84. What doth every sin deserve?

13. 1.

A. Every sin deserveth God's wrath and curse both in this life, and that which is to come.

¹ John 5. 6.

¹ Ps. 78. 17. 32.

¹ 6.

Q. 85. What doth God require of us, that we may escape the wrath and curse due to us for sin?

^b Eph. 4. 6.

¹ Gal. 3. 10.

A. To escape the Wrath and Curse of God due to us for sin, God requireth of us Faith in Jesus Christ, Repentance unto life, with the diligent use of all outward means whereby Christ communicated to us the benefits of Redemption.

¹ Lam. 3. 39.

¹ Mat. 15. 1.

^c Acts 20. 21.

Q. 86. What is Faith in Jesus Christ?

^a Prov. 2. 1. 8.

33. to the end.

A. Faith in Jesus Christ is a saving grace whereby we receive and rest upon him alone for Salvation, as he is offered to us in the Gospel.

¹ Isa. 55. 3.

^a Heb. 10. 39.

¹ John 1. 12.

¹ Isa. 26. 34.

Q. 87. What is Repentance unto life?

¹ Phil. 3. 19.

A. Repentance unto life is a saving grace, whereby a sinner out of a true sense of his sin, and apprehension of the mercy of God in Christ, doth with grief and hatred of his sin, turn from it unto God with full purpose of, and endeavour after new obedience.

^a Gal. 2. 10.

^a Acts 11. 18.

^b Acts 2. 37. 33.

13.

¹ John 2. 12.

¹ Jer. 2. 12.

¹ Jer. 3. 18. 19.

Q. 88. What are the outward means, whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of Redemption.

¹ Ezek. 3. 31.

¹ 2 Cor. 7. 11.

¹ Psal. 16. 17.

A. The outward and ordinary means, whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of Redemption, are his Ordinances, especially

Mat. 28. 19, 20.

Acts 20. 42, 47.

Neh. 8. 8.

1 Cor. 14. 24, 25.

Acts 6. 18.

Psal. 19. 8.

Acts 20. 32.

Rom. 15. 4.

2 Tim. 3. 15,

16, 17.

Rom. 10. 13, 14,

15, 16, 17. & 1.

16.

1 Pet. 2. 1, 2.

Psal. 19. 18.

Prov. 8. 34.

Heb. 4. 2.

2 Thess. 2. 10.

Psal. 119. 11.

Luke 8. 15.

James 1. 25.

1 Pet. 3. 21.

Mat. 3. 11.

1 Cor. 3. 9, 7.

1 Cor. 12. 12.

Gen. 17. 7.

Exod. 12. cap.

1 Cor. 12. 25, 26.

Mat. 28. 2.

Mat. 26. 20,

27, 28.

especially the Word, Sacraments and Prayer; all which are made effectual to the Elect for
Salvation.

Q. 89. *How is the Word made effectual to Salvation?*

A. The Spirit of God maketh the reading, but especially the preaching of the Word, an effectual means of convincing and converting sinners, and of building them up in holiness and comfort through Faith unto Salvation.

Q. 90. *How is the Word to be read and heard, that it may become effectual to Salvation?*

A. That the Word may become effectual to Salvation, we must attend thereunto with diligence, preparation and prayer, receive it with faith and love, lay it up in our hearts, and practice it in our lives.

Q. 91. *How do the Sacraments become effectual Means of Salvation?*

A. The Sacraments become effectual Means of Salvation, not from any virtue in them, or in him that doth administer them, but only by the blessing of Christ, and the working of the Spirit in them that by faith receive them.

Q. 92. *What is a Sacrament?*

A. A Sacrament is an holy Ordinance instituted by Christ, wherein by sensible signs, Christ and the benefits of the New Covenant are represented, sealed and applied to a Believer.

Q. 93. *Which are the Sacraments of the New Testament?*

A. The Sacraments of the New Testament are Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

Q. 94. *What is Baptism?*

A.

A. Baptism is a Sacrament, wherein the washing with Water, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy ^a *Mat. 18. 19.* Ghost, doth signifie and seal our ingrafting into Christ, and partaking of the benefits of the Covenant of Grace, and our ingagement to be the ^b Lord's. *Rom. 6. 1.*

Q. 95. To whom is Baptism to be administred? *Gal. 3. 27.*

A. Baptism is not to be administred to any that are out of the visible Church, till they profess their faith in Christ, and obedience to ^c him; but the Infants of such as are ^c *Acts 8. 36,* Members of the visible Church, are to be *37. & 2. 38.* baptised. *Acts 2. 38, 39.*

Q. 96. What is the Lord's Supper? *Gen. 17. 10.*

A. The Lord's Supper is a Sacrament, *Col. 2. 11, 12.* wherein, by giving, and receiving Bread and *1 Cor. 7. 14.* Wine, according to Christ's appointment, his death is shew'd forth; and the worthy receivers are, not after a corporal and carnal manner, but by Faith made partakers of his Body and Blood, with all his Benefits, to their spiritual nourishment, and growth in ^c grace. *1 Cor. 11. 23.*

Q. 97. What is required of the worthy receiving of the Lord's Supper? *24, 25, 26. & 10, 16.*

A. It is required of them that would worthily partake of the Lord's Supper, that they examine themselves, of their knowledge to discern the Lord's ^c Body, of their *1 Cor. 11. 28,* Faith to feed upon ^c him, of their ^b Repen- *2 Cor. 13. 5.* tance, ^a Love, and new ^a Obedience, lest ^a *1 Cor. 11. 21.* coming unworthily, they eat and drink ^a *1 Cor. 10. 16, 17.* judgment to themselves. *1 Cor. 3. 7, 8.*

Q. 98. What's Prayer? *1 Cor. 13. 28, 29.*

A. Prayer is an offering of our desire to ^a *Psal. 6. 2, 3.* God, for things agreeable to his ^a Will, in ^a *1 Job. 5. 15.*

* John 16. 3. the Name of ° Christ, with confession of
 * Psal. 32. 5, 9. our ° sins, and thankful acknowledgment of
 Dan. 9. 4. his ° mercies

* Phil. 4. 6. Q. 99. What Rule hath God given for our
 direction in Prayer?

A. The whole Word of God is of use to
 * John 5. 14. direct us in ° Prayer, but the special rule of
 direction, is that Form of Prayer which
 Christ taught his Disciples, commonly cal-
 led, **The Lord's Prayer.**

* Mat. 6. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. Q. 100. What doth the Preface of the Lord's
 Luke 11. 2, 3, 4. Prayer teach us?

A. The Preface of the Lord's Prayer, which
 * Mat. 6. 9. is, **Our Father which art in Heaven °,**
 teacheth us to draw near to God with holy
 reverence and confidence, as Children to a
 Father, able and ready to help ° us; and
 that we should pray with and for others.

* Rom 8. 15. Q. 101. What do we pray for in the first Petition?

A. In the first Petition, which is, **Hollow-**
 * 1st Cor. 11. 18. **ed be thy ° Name, we pray,** that God
 * Acts 12. 5. would enable us and others to glorify him
 Tim. 2. 1. 2. in all that whereby he maketh himself °
 * Mat. 6. 9. known, and that he would dispose all things
 * Psal. 62. 2, 3. to his own ° glory.

* Psal. 6. 9. Q. 102. What do we pray for in the second
 Petition?

A. In the second Petition, which is, ° **The**
 * Mat. 6. 10. **Kingdom come,** we pray that Satans King-
 * Psal. 68. 18. dom may be ° destroyed, and that the Kingdom
 * Apoc. 12. 10. of Grace may be ° advanced, our selves and
 11. others brought into it and kept in ° it, and
 * 2 Thess. 3. 1. that the Kingdom of Glory may be ° hastned.

Rom. 10. 1. Q. 103. What do we pray for in the 3d. Petition?

A. In the third Petition, which is, ° **Thy**
 * Job. 17. 19, 20. **will be done in earth as it is in ° heaven,**
 * Apoc. 22. 20. pray,

pray, that God by his Grace would make us ¹ *Psal.* 67.
able and willing to know, obey, and submit *Psal.* 199. 36.
to his Will in all things, as the Angels do *Mat.* 26. 39.
in ¹ Heaven. ² *Sam.* 15. 25.

Q. 104. What do we pray for in the fourth *Job* 1. 21.
Petition?

A. In the fourth Petition, which is, Give
us this day our daily ¹ bread, we pray, that *Mat.* 11. 6.
of God's free gift we may receive a compe-
tent portion of the good things of this life,
and enjoy his blessing with ² them. ³ *Prov.* 30. 8, 9.

Q. 105. What do we pray for in the fifth Petition? *Gen.* 28. 20.

A. In the fifth Petition, which is, And ¹ *Tim.* 4. 4, 5.
forgive us our debts, as we forgive our *Mat.* 16. 12.
debtors, we pray, that God for Christ's ² *Psal.* 51. 1.
sake would ³ freely pardon all our sins: *2.* 7. 9.
which we are the rather encouraged to ask, *Den.* 9. 17.
because by his Grace we are enabled from *18.* 19.
the heart to forgive ⁴ others. ⁵ *Luke* 11. 4.

Q. 106. What do we pray for in the sixth *Mat.* 18. 35.
Petition?

A. In the sixth Petition, which is, And lead
us not into temptation, but deliver us
from ¹ evil, we pray, that God would either ² *Mat.* 6. 13.
keep us from being tempted to ³ sin, or sup- ⁴ *Mat.* 26. 41.
port and deliver us when we are ⁵ tempted. ⁶ *2 Cor.* 12. 7, 8.

Q. 107. What doth the conclusion of the
Lord's Prayer teach us?

A. The conclusion of the Lord's Prayer,
which is, For thine is the kingdom, and the
power, and the glory for ever, ¹ Amen. ² *Mat.* 6. 13.
teacheth us to take our encouragement in ³ *Dan.* 9. 4, 7, 8.
Prayer from God only, and in our Prayers ⁴ 9. 16. to 19.
to praise him, ascribing ⁵ kingdom, power ⁶ *1 Chron.* 29.
and glory to ⁷ him: and in testimony of ⁸ 10. to 13.
our desire and assurance to be heard, we ⁹ *1 Cor.* 14. 36.
say, ¹⁰ Amen. ¹¹ *The Apoc.* 12. 20.

The Ten COMMANDMENTS.

Exodus XX.

GOD speak all these words, saying, I am the Lord thy God which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.

I. Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down thy self to them, nor serve them: For I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me: and shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain: for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember the sabbath-day to keep it holy; six days shalt thou labour and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cat-tle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is; and rested the seventh day, wherefore the Lord blessed the sabbath-day and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt not kill.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy Neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbours house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbours wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is thy neighbours.

The LORD's PRAYER.

OUR Father, which art in heaven; Hallowed be thy Name: Thy kingdom come: Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven: Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors: And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, for ever. Amen.

The C R E E D.

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth: And in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried, he descended into * Hell, the third day he arose again from the dead, he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead: I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the Resurrection of the Body, and the Life Everlasting. Amen.

* That is, continued in the state of the Dead, and under the power of Death till the third day.

SO much of every Question is repeated in the Answer, as maketh every Answer an entire Proposition or Sentence in it self, to the end the Learner may further improve it upon all occasions, for his increase in Knowledge and Piety, even out of the course of Catechising, as well as in it.

And albeit the substance of the Doctrine comprised in that Abridgment, commonly called, *The Apostles Creed*, be fully set forth in each of the Catechisms, so as there is no necessity of inserting the Creed it self, yet it is here annexed, not as though it were composed by the Apostles, or ought to be esteemed Canonical Scripture as the Ten Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer, much less a Prayer, (as ignorant People have been apt to make both it and the Decalogue) but because it is a brief Summ of the Christian Faith, agreeable to the Word of God, and anciently received in the Church of Christ.



F I N I S

